REMARKS

Claims 1-13, 15-38, 40-63, 65-103, and 105 are all the claims pending in the application.

Claims 1, 22, 26, 47, 49, 51, 72, 76-78 and 105 are amended.

Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph

The Examiner has rejected claim 105 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. Claim 105 recites "comparing the frame number and the timecode associated with the current frame of the low resolution content with a starting frame number and a starting timecode of the low resolution content." The Examiner acknowledges that the specification discloses identifying a frame number and a timecode associated with a current frame and a starting frame of the lower resolution content and calculating a "delta" by utilizing the frame numbers and timecodes. However, the Examiner asserts that "the 'delta' described in the specification is not described as being between a current and starting frame of the low resolution version, nor is there any explanation in the specification as to how this 'delta' is calculated," (Office Action, page 2).

Applicant respectfully disagrees. The specification discloses that a user may be asked "to enter the timecode appearing on a current video frame [of the lower resolution version]," (paragraph 39), and "another sample frame and corresponding timecode information are determined and the two calibration points are used to calculate the delta," (paragraph 39). Clearly, the specification discloses that the delta is calculated by using the two calibration points, which are a current frame, and another sample frame from the lower resolution content. Therefore, the delta disclosed in the specification is described as being between a current and starting frame of the low resolution content.

Further, the instant specification discloses that for a current frame, a current timecode is detected, and another frame and corresponding timecode are determined (paragraph 39). Given a particular lower resolution content, for a starting frame, a starting frame number and a starting frame timecode are determined, where a user provides the starting frame timecode corresponding to the starting frame number. Additionally, for a current frame of the same lower resolution content, a current frame number and a current frame timecode are determined, where a user provides the current frame timecode corresponding to the current frame number. The specification further discloses that "the intent is to be as frame accurate as possible," that is "to ensure the capture timecodes align as much as possible," (paragraph 39). Since, in addition to the frame numbers of the starting and current frames, the frame rate of the lower resolution content would be known information (from the time of encoding the lower resolution content), the uncertainty of the user provided timecodes corresponding to the starting and current frame numbers is to be calculated. Thus, based on the information provided in the disclosure, one skilled in the art could reasonably conclude how to calculate the delta. For example, based on the starting frame number, starting frame timecode and the frame rate, it can be determined if the timecode for the current frame number provided by the user is frame accurate. The calculated delta would correspond to any difference in frame accuracy.

Thus, the specification discloses in sufficient detail that one skilled in the art can reasonably conclude the inventors had possession of the features recited in claim 105. Therefore claim 105 satisfies the written description requirement.

The Examiner has rejected claims 1, 22, 24, 26, 47, 49, 51, 72, 74, 76, 77, 78, and all claims dependent thereon, under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph. Specifically, the Examiner alleges that the claimed feature of "wherein the timecodes of the lower resolution content and the higher resolution content are analyzed for time synchronization of the lower resolution content with the higher resolution content, the time synchronization performed by calibrating for an offset of time between the lower resolution content and the higher resolution content by utilizing a frame number and a timecode associated with a current frame" contains subject matter not disclosed in the specification.

Applicant maintains that the specification discloses in sufficient detail that one skilled in the art can reasonably conclude the inventors had possession of the above recited. However, in the interest of furthering prosecution, Applicant amends independent claims 1, 22, 26, 47, 49, 51, 72, and 76-78 to remove the above recited feature.

Thus, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph.

Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-4, 6-13, 15-29, 31-38, 40-54, 56-63, and 65-103 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,211,869 to Loveman et al. (hereinafter "Loveman"), over U.S. Patent No. 7,024,097 to Sullivan, and also over U.S. Patent No. 6,414,725 to Clarin et al. (hereinafter "Clarin"). The Examiner has rejected claims 5, 30, and 55 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Loveman, Sullivan, and Clarin and also over the "VideoUniversity.com" (hereafter "VideoUniversity") website, and claim

105 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Loveman, Sullivan, and Clarin, and also over U.S. Patent No. 6,360,234 to Jain et al. (hereafter "Jain"). For at least the following reasons, Applicant respectfully traverses the rejections.

Claim 1 is amended and recites a content production system, comprising, *inter alia*, a retrieval apparatus wherein a user reviews a frame of the lower resolution content and inputs a corresponding timecode associated with the frame of the lower resolution content.

Loveman discloses that a first compressed version of a multimedia data and a second compressed version of the multimedia data are substantially simultaneously encoded and stored. An asset manager 734, which is in connected to a first and second encoder (which encode the first and second compressed versions, respectively) and a first and second video server (which store the first and second compressed versions, respectively) is controlled to generate a correspondence between the first and second compressed versions by storing timecode data in a file (col. 5, lines 63-65, and col. 6, lines 20-39). However, Loveman fails to teach or even remotely suggest that for a given frame of the first compressed version, a user reviews the given frame and the user inputs the corresponding timecode, as recited in claim 1.

Neither Clarin nor Sullivan independently or in combination address the above mentioned deficiencies of Loveman.

Therefore, Applicant respectfully submits that claim 1 is patentable over the applied references. Claims 22, 24, 26, 47, 49, 51, 72, 74, 76, 77, and 78 recite one or more features analogous to those discussed above with respect to claim 1. Specifically, these claims recite some variation of "wherein for a given frame of the lower resolution content, a user reviews the given

frame and manually provides a corresponding timecode associated with the given frame". Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that claims 22, 24, 26, 47, 49, 51, 72, 74, 76, 77, and 78 are patentable over the applied references at least for reasons analogous with those given above with respect to claim 1.

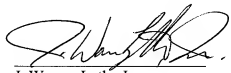
Claims 2-13, 15-21, 23, 25, 27-38, 40-46, 48, 50, 52-63, 65-72, 73, 75, 79-103 and 105 depend on independent claims 1, 22, 24, 26, 47, 49, 51, 72, 74, 76, 77, or 78. Applicants have already demonstrated that Loveman, Clarin, and Sullivan do not suggest all features of claims 1, 22, 24, 26, 47, 49, 51, 72, 74, 76, 77, or 78. VideoUniversity and Jain do not compensate for the above-identified deficiencies of Loveman, Clarin, and Sullivan. Together, the combined teachings of these references would not have (and could not have) led the artisan of ordinary skill to have achieved the subject matter of claims 1, 22, 24, 26, 47, 49, 51, 72, 74, 76, 77, or 78. Since claims 2-13, 15-21, 23, 25, 27-38, 40-46, 48, 50, 52-63, 65-72, 73, 75, 79-103 and 105 depend on claims 1, 22, 24, 26, 47, 49, 51, 72, 74, 76, 77, or 78, they are patentable at least by virtue of their dependency.

Conclusion

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,



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